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EDITORIAL CPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

MAPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVERING TELEGRAPH.

About that Impeacement,

From the N. Y. Citizen (Rational Democrat). We demand of the dominant party in Congress either that President Johnson shall be impeached, as they have threatened, or that the charges made against him by members of the majority in their official speeches shall be officially and publicly withdrawn. We demand that Benjamin Loan, late of the Missouri militia, and now member of Congress, shall be called upon for evidence in support of his atrocious allegation that President Johnson was a fellow-conspirator with Wilkes Booth and Atzerodt in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln; and that, failing to produce such evidence, General Loan shall be expelled the House and forever disqualified from holding any position of honor or trust under the Government he has attempted to disgrace in the person of its Chief Magistrate.

The charges hurled against the President by that section of Congress which has Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, for its leader, are of too gross a character to be let die without due trial. Either they must be substantiated by impeachment and by evidence before the proper tribunal, resulting in the removal of President Johnson from an office which he shall have been proved unfit to fill, or the men who have made these charges upon insufscient evidence, with which they dare not go into court, should every one of them be branded on the forehead with the letters "P. standing for "Perjured Slanderer," by the hand of some convicted murderer whose sentence of death should be remitted in consideration of his good work as the brander of criminals a thousand-fold more guilty than himself. The common murderer only slays an individual, or perhaps massacres a family, as was the case with Antoine Probst, whose head is now on exhibition in the Anatomical Museum on Broadway. But men who would sully the escutcheon of the United States by charging its Chief Magistrate with crimes which they cannot prove-even with connivance in murder to aid his own ambition-for such men there should of right be a whip placed in every honest hand "to lash the rascals naked through the world."

If President Johnson be guilty, we say let him be impeached, tried, convicted, and punished by removal. But if not guilty, as he must be held until the contrary shall have been proven, then let his malicious and reckless accusers not escape the condemnation which is due to the most enormous crime of this sort to be found in modern history. If to libel or slander an individual who can only be hurt himself or in his immediate family be an offense punishable with fine and imprisonment, what award shall outraged justice make where a whole nation is libelled in the person of its chief ruler, and where the experiment of our free government is held up to odium throughout the civilized earth, as having resulted, though less than a century old, in placing a common conspirator, traitor, assassin, perjurer, and usurper-for all these charges are on record against Mr. Johnson-in that office which George Washington once filled?

There can be no compromise in regard to this question. No pretense of "magnanimous forbearance" must be allowed to the men who have put forward such atrocious and staggering charges. If they have permitted partisan hatred to betray them into making accusations having no substance save in their own disordered fancies, the American pe to their self-respect and national pride that the proper retraction shall be made in a complete vindication of President Johnson's character. While, on the other hand, if these charges, or any reasonable portion of them, be true, it is equally due to the American people, and in fact essential to our safety as a nation, that the "great criminal of the White House" -as Mr. Johnson has been called-shall be removed as rapidly as can be done by law from the office he has disgraced, and from the power which he has been wielding to the detriment of the country in the present, and with a view to our future subjugation.

These remarks are made as a commentary on the liberal hints now being circulated through the papers representing the party of which Mr. Thaddeus Stevens is the acknowledged leader, that "some compromise is probable," under which the dominant party in Congress will "magnanimously forbear" pressing the charges against President Johnson to so extreme an issue as impeachment! Against such "magnanimity" we protest, and against any such "compromise" we shall never cease to clamor-calling upon the whole Conservative press and true Conservative party to join in denouncing the abominable fraud of this transparent juggle.

Suppose an individual should be arrested and flung into jail on ex parte affidavits, having their origin in personal hostility, or jealousy, or recklessness. Suppose these affidavits of accusation everywhere published and very widely believed; and then picture the "magnanimity" of the accusers in failing to appear before the Grand Jury when duly summoned by the District Attorney to make good their charges, or at least to give such prima facie evidence in their support as might justify remitting the case to its proper court for trial! Yet this is precisely what the dominant party in Congress now seem anxious to do with regard to the President of the United States; and it is as friends of the President-believing him completely innocent of all such charges, though responsible for many bad mistakes of judgment when acting under Secretary Seward's advice-that we now urge his being given an early opportunity by impeachment and trial to clear up his official and personal record; and to place his accusers in the pillory proper to libellers who are without defense, and who have been instigated in their attacks by malignity against a political opponent, and by avarice tempting them to seize and retain the spoils of office at whatever cost.

If guilty, let President Johnson be removed from the Executive Mansion, while the nation "walks backward with averted gaze to hide the shame." But if he be innocent—as the law binds every man to regard even the commonest criminal until the contrary shall have been established-then let not his accusers evade the responsibility of their position by pleading that they have evidence to convict, but are too "magnanimous"—have "too much regard for the national honor"-to push matters so far! Their "magnanimity" comes too late to be anything but a cloak for unjustifiable and de tected slander; their "regard for the national honor" should have been experienced while vet these heinous charges lay unspoken in the blackness of their hearts. We ask all honest men of all parties—all who love justice and believe in the principles of our common lawto unite with us in demanding of the dominant majority in Congress that the President shall be forthwith impeached and tried.

Napoleon's Speech at the Opening of the French Legislature. From the Herald,

The Emperor Napoleon's speech at the opening session of the Corps Legislatif, on the 14th inst., so ingeniously defines the position of the Emperor, so finely illustrates his amazing dexterity in adapting himself to the most "inauspicious concurrence of circumstances," in seizing and presenting the issues out of the most perplexing complications, and itis, moreover, of such significant importance in reference to the domestic and foreign policy of France, and to her past and future relations with Europe and the United States, that it lemands some special examination.

How adroitly does Napoleon escape from his recent discomfitures in Europe by taking efuge under the shadow of his uncle's mighty name! He does not hesitate to claim that German and Italian events have lately "almost fulfilled the great Napoleon's idea to unite all the great homogeneous nations hitherto separated, and which is the only possible balance of power in Europe.13 He thus makes "the great Napoleon" responsible for what we have not forgotten was his own programme as set forth in the famous De Lavalette circular. Of course he makes no allusion to the first Napoleon's habit of absorbing nationalities to the advantage of imperial France instead of uniting them. The success of Germany and Italy according to the Emperor, "cannot disturb France." He adds, "I stood aloof and helped the peace which Prussia and Italy made with out dismembering Austria." But he does not intimate that he was at all influenced in standing aloof by the gigantic proportions which the war speedily assumed, with Russia looming up in the background. Nor does he refer to his correspondence with Bismarck by which we learned that he arranged himself the coalition between Prussia and Italy with an eye to certain Rhenish provinces on the one hand, and, perhaps, Sardinia on the other, by way of compensations for connivance in wresting Venetia from Austria, and extending the power of Prussia. If the marvelous and unexpected growth of Prussian power enabled Bismarck to snub his imperial ally and disappoint him of his anticipated compensations, France might well make a virtue of necessity,

and be "just and neutral."

Turning to "another part of the globe," the Emperor admits that the "happy results at first obtained! in his "endeavors to redress egitimate grievances and to raise an ancient empire" were "compromised by an inauspicious concurrence of circumstances." expatiates on the elevated character of "the guiding idea of the Mexican expedition." was "to regulate a people and implant among them ideas of order and progress; to open vast outlets to our commerce, and leave the recognition of services rendered to civilization to mark our path." He does not deem it worth while to allude to the instructions which Forey received to develope the Emperor's grand idea of pitting the influence of the Latin races against that of the Anglo-Saxon race in the Western Hemisphere; nor does he mention that both he and Lord Palmerston agreed in thinking that it would be an auspicious moment for establishing a commercial and political-particularly an anti-republican-balance of power in America while the United States were engaged in the midst of a civil war. Nothing is said of any idea having ever been entertained of absorbing Texas and Louisiana and securing the mouths of the Mississippi, as well as converting Mexico into a French protectorate. Napoleon declares, however, that as soon as it appeared to him that the sacrifices of France were greater than her gains in the disinterested Mexican project which he had inaugurated, he "spontaneously" determined upon the teturn of the French troops, "in order that the United States might comprehend that it was only the absence of conciliation in policy which had embittered relations which, for the welfare of both countries, should remain friendly," We heartily appreciate the friendly disposition towards the Inited States which the Emperor manifests in this paragraph. But we cannot refrain from saying that the word "spontaneously" suggests by a not unnatural association, or rather contrast of ideas, the persistent efforts of Mr. Seward during nearly two years, and backed by the unanimous sentiment of the American eople, as represented in Congress, in the press, n public meetings, and in private conversation to urge upon his Imperial Majesty the conviction that the Monroe doctrine was an insuperable obstacle to the carrying out of his Mexican plans. We had presumed that this pressure of universal opinion in the United States might have had some slight influence in convincing Napoleon that at least he must 'spontaneously'' withdraw his troops and abandon his scheme. At all events, it must be admitted that as soon as the Emperor was convinced that this must be done, he did it very gracefully and in true Napoleonic style. The opinion expressed by the Emperor that

"the great powers ought to act in concert to satisfy the Christians in the East, protect the rights of the Porte and prevent complications,' probably decides the Eastern question, at least for the present. His views will, it is likely, prevail, and the Western powers will unite in sustaining the Porte a while longer as a bul-

wark against Russian encroachments. The Emperor states that the execution of the reaty of Rome has placed the Government of the Pope in a new phase. The Pope "is sustained by his own strength and the veneration of the great powers for the Head of the Church, and Europe will sustain his temporal power against demagogues." We are by no means so certain on this last point. The inquiry is pertinent, who are "the demagogues?" none of those thus stigmatized had anything to do with the liberation of Italy? Is it not likely that they will have something to say, at least, on the point in question? We must still adhere to our own opinion that no definite settlement can be made with the Pope partil his Holiness is relieved of the burden of temporal sovereignty. So long as this is not settled, we shall look for still further complica-

The relations of France with England are declared "to be intimate, and both Powers agree on the great questions." So the old intente cordiale of which Lord Clarendon boasted during the Crimean war as existing in both hemispheres, and which we had the misfortune of seeing extended to this hemisphere during our own recent war, continues to exist Doubtless the Emperor mainly relies upon this agreement for a pacific solution of the Eastern

The Emperor asserts that "the perpetuation of Austria is necessary to the balance of power.' This means that with Austria, notwithstanding her unlucky share in the Mexican scheme, he purposes an alliance as well as with Italy. Both will help in keeping the Russian Bear at

a safe distance. Napoleon is sanguine as to the success of both his foreign and his domestic policy. He "is certain that the peace of the world is not to be disturbed." He adds:—"Sure of the present and confident of the future, I have fulfilled your wishes in regard to the development of our institutions upon a liberal scale. He does not forget, however, that "the conditions of war being changed" (alluding to the needle- South altogether, they can fix a limit to its and mortgage or invested in public securities,

gun and other formidable improvements in the machinery of war), "France must increase her of escape, if they shall find it wise to avail fact, that \$1000, invested at seven per cent. machinery of war), "France must increase her defenses." The army bill has been so drawn, he says, as to lighten the burden in times o peace and to increase the resources in times of war. He reminds his subjects that their neighbors assume far heavier burden. He exclaims, "Let us keep our flag high, as the best means of preserving peace !" And he concludes with his usual pagan in praise of the empire, its advancing prosperity and its prospective splendor. This time he not only announces an increase of the indirect revenue, and promises "soon to be able to satisfy all interests, reduce the land tax, and make public improvements whereby the working classes will be benefited," but he points proudly to the "liberty, solid, lasting, and glorious," with

which he is to crown the arch of empire. The Emperor of the French is entitled to exult in the unparalleled degree of material prosperity to which peace has carried France beneath his sway. If he deems it unnecessary to remind her disagreeably of the failure of tha French naval expedition to Cochin China, he certainly takes great pains to soothe any mortification she might suffer from apparent temporary loss of her splendid military prestige on account of the Mexican imbroglio, and the results of the recent European war. It must be conceded that, with a trankness scarcely to have been expected, he recognizes the Mexican failure and the necessities of peace with the United States. His speech to the French Legislature discloses so clearly his internal policy and his diplomatic programme with regard to Europe, and makes them appear so consistent with the interests of France, of his dynasty, and of the entire continent, that we cannot deny the admirable skill and address which it exhibits.

A Gleam of Hope-Action of the Senate on Reconstruction. From the Times.

We have gleams of light at last from Washington. The Senate has tempered somewhat the rash and perilous action of the House. While it concurs in extending military government over the Southern States, it leaves open a way of deliverance. It provides for the possible return of those States to a participation in the national councils. They need not be left indefinitely under absolute military con-

This result was reached at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, after a session which lasted all Saturday night. Mr. Sumner first proposed that the Constitutional amendment should be adopted by three-fourths of those States that are represented in Congress; but this was summarily rejected, only seven votes being cast in its favor. Next Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, offered the Louisiana bill as a basis of government for all the Southern States; this also was rejected. The Blaine amendment, which had been defeated in the House by a coalition of Democrats and Radicals, was then offered and refused; whereupon Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the pending bill in the following terms:-

Whereas, No legal State governments, or ade whereas, No legal State governments, or adequate protection for life or property, now exists in the Rebei States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore, Be it enacted, etc., That said Rebel States shall

be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District, North Carolina and South Carolina the Second District, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida the Third District, Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District, mississippi and Arkansas Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the

dent to assign to the

aid districts an officer of the army not below he rank of Erigadier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned,
Section 3. That it shall be the duty of each
officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence and to punish, or cause to be punished, all dis turbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military committees or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void Section 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried with out unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions. "Section 5. That when the people of any one of the said Repel States shall have formed a constitution for their government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of dele-gates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upwards, of what-ever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates and when such constior electors of delegates, and when such consti tution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefore on their telepron to shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be in-

operative in said State.' In principle this is identical with the Blain amendment; and like that, it will encounter in the House the united hostility of the Demo crats and the extreme Radicals. That coalition, which proved so potent last week, will be renewed. The ultra Radicals are determined that there shall be no reconstruction in the Southern States, unless the negroes have universal suffrage, and the whites are stripped of suffrage altogether. The Democrats stand ready to help them secure this result. In order to keep their party "record" clear, they refuse to make the bill one whit better, or more tolerable for the South than the most them. If they could defeat the bill altogether there might be some excuse for such an attempt. It is certainly repugnant to their principles and their interests, and no one expects for it their support. But there is neither sense nor honesty in refusing to improve what they cannot prevent By voting with the more moderate and judicious Republicans on preliminary motions and If they cannot avert military rule from the man at twenty-five have \$1000 leaned on bond

themselves of it. They can secure for the Southern States the chance of a return to civil government; not such a chauce, perhaps, as they would deem desirable, but far better than none at all. And above all, they can, if they see st, avert from the great body of the Southern whites that wholesale, sweeping proscription by which the radical ultraists hope to de prive them for years to come of all participation in the Government, both national and State, and to vest all political power in the hands of the negroes alone.

Unless the Democrats are blind and deaf to every instinct of patriotism, as well as every dictate of common sense, they will not refuse this service to the nation at this crisis of its fate. If they do, the country will hold them responsible for the consequences. They cannot escape that responsibility by any plea of want of power. They have all the power the emergency requires. They can secure these results by their votes. They already stagger under a load of opprobrium which has crushed every attempt they have made at resurrection hitherto; they cannot afford to tamper further with great national interests which they are branded with the public indignation for having betrayed and trampled under foot in the past. They may redeem themselves to some extent in the confidence of the people by disregarding for the moment the shallow cal culations of party advantage, and coming to the rescue of imperilled interests involving the nation's peace. But they may rest assured that Jersistence in the policy they pursued last week will simply sink them still lower in the public distrust, and confirm the popular purpose to prevent at all hazards their return to power.

The radicals who follow the lead of Mr. Stevens stand committed to a policy which does not command the approval or assent of the country. They demand the enfranchisement of the blacks and the disfranchisement of the whites, as the sole basis of reconstruction in the Southern States. They demand that Southern Governments shall thus be virtually vested in the negroes alone, and unless this is done they threaten to defeat them altogether. They will have no reconstruction unless they can have it on that basis. The men of moderate connsels in Congress should compel them, then, to take that responsibility. The people do not sympathize with their purposes or their principles. The country demands restoration on principles that are just, wise, and consistent with the national safety. It does not demand, nor will it tolerate, that the Southern States shall be turned into a St. Domingo, or that the peace of the nation be sacrificed to extravagant and perilous experiments. The Sherman substitute, which has been already adopted by the Senate, comes up fully and completely to the public requirements. It ecures everything the country demands or desires. It goes far beyond anything the people have ever adopted as the basis of their requirements, and will more than meet the expectations and the wishes of the Republican party everywhere. It secures the Constitutional amendment, with universal suffrage superadded, as the basis of reconstruction, and provides military government meantime as a guarantee for the preservation of order and peace in the Southern States. Equality of civil rights; equality of representation based on voters; treason made a disqualification for office; the national debt made inviolate; the Confederate debt, and all payment for slaves set free, repudiated; all these and universal suffrage for all classes and conditions secured by fundamental law—what further guarantees can any sane or sensible man demand as a basis of reconstruction? If the radicals in Congress see fit to reject such a basis, the country will hold them to a rigid responsibility. No man who appreciates aright either the necessities of the nation or the sentiments of the people will seek to share that responsibility with them.

But one day remains for action within the time during which the bill may be passed over the President's veto. The Democrats, it is said, threaten to consume that time in "filibustering;" and thus defeat the bill altogether. This it is their parliamentary right to do; but, unless they can have assurance of the President's co-operation (which we do not believe they can get), the attempt would not be worth making; and success, even if they were to achieve it, would be attended with perils which it would be wiser to avoid.

We hope the good sense of Congress may ecure the passage of this bill as it has passed the Senate. It is all that the emergency requires, and more even than the country demands. It will settle a controversy that becomes more perilous the longer it lasts, and will revive the confidence of the public in the possibility of a restored and prosperous Union. If this fails, the political future is dark and gloomy indeed.

Aspirations to be Rich. From the Tribune.

A youth writes us as follows-and his case is like that of so many others that we treat it thus publicly, suppressing his name:-

"Dear Sir:—I am a poor boy, I would like to et rich. Now what shall I do? I would like get rich. Now what shall I do? I would like to quit this section. I don't want to remain on my father's farm. Please give me the best advice you can, and oblige, Yours, G.G.S."

Answer.—The aspiration to be rich—though by no means the highest that can impel a career-is, in our view, wholesome and laudable. The youth who says, "Let me be rich any how, and before all other considerations,' is very likely to bring up in some State Prison; but he who consistently says, "Let me first be just, honest, moral, diligent, useful; then rich," is on the right road. Every boy ought to aspire to be rich, provided he can be without unfaithfulness to social obligation or to moral principle.

But how shall he set about getting rich? We would concisely say:-

I. Firmly resolve never to owe a debt .- It is the fundamental mistake of most boys to suppose that they can get rich faster on money earned by others than on that earned respec tively by themselves. If every youth of eighteen to twenty-five years were to-day offered \$10,000 for ten years at seven per cent. interest, two-thirds of them would eagerly accept it; when the probable consequence is that three-fourths of them would die bankrupts and paupers. Boys do not need money half so much as they need to know how to ultra of the Radicals would make it without earn and save it. The boy who, at the close of his first year of independence, has earned and saved \$100, and invested or loaned it where it will pay him six or seven per cent. will almost surely become rich if he lives; while he who closes his first year of responsibility in debt, will probably live and die in debt. There is no greater mistake made by our American youth than that of choosing to pay interest rather than receive it. Interest devours us while we sleep; it absorbs our on amendments, the Democrats can make the bill far better than it will be without their aid. devours us while we sleep; it ansorts our bill far better than it will be without their aid.

will of itself make him rich before he is sixty. There is no rule more important or wholesome for our boys than that which teaches them to go through life receiving interest rather than paying it. Of the torments which afflict this mortal sphere, the first rank is held by crime; the second by debt.

 Acquire promptly and thoroughly some useful calling.—Some pursuits are more lucrative. some more respectable, some more agreeable, than others; but a chimney-sweep's is far better than none at all. No matter how rich his parents may be, a boy should learn a trade; no matter how poor he may be, a boy may learn some trade if he will. This city is full to-day of young (and old) men who have been clerks, book-keepers, porters, etc. etc., yet can find nothing to do, and are starving because their foolish parents did not give them trades A trade is an estate, and almost always a productive one. A good, efficient farm-laborer can generally find paying work if he coes not insist in looking for it in a city where it cannot well be; while many a college graduate famishes because nobody wants the only work he knows how to do. Let nothing prevent your acquiring skill in some branch of productive

industry.
III. Resolve not to be a rover.—"A rolling stone gathers no moss," but is constantly thumped and knocked, and often shivered to pieces. If you are honest and industrious you must be constantly making reputation, which, if you remain in one place, helps you along the road to fortune. Even a hod-carrier, or streetsweeper, who has proved that his promise to appear on a given day and hour, and go to work, may be trusted, has a property in the confidence thus created. If you cannot find your work where you now are, migrate; but do it once for all. When you have stuck your stake, stand by it!

IV. Comprehend that there is work almost everywhere for him who can do it.—An Italian named Bianconi settled in Ireland some sixty years ago, and got very rich there by gradually establishing lines of passenger conveyances all over that island. Almost any man would have said that he who went to Ireland to make his fortune must be mad. He who knows how, and will work, can get rich growing potatoes in New England, though he hasn't a five-cent stamp to begin with, There is work that will pay for a million more people on the soil of Connecticut alone. There are millions of unproductive acres within a day's ride of this city that might be bought and rendered largely fruitful at a clear profit of one hundred dollars or more per acre. A man in Niles, Michigan, declined to go gold hunting in the Rocky Mountains because there was more gold in Niles than he could get hold of. The reason was a good one, and it applies a most every-where. If you can find nothing to do where

you are, it is generally because you can do nothing. V. Realize that he who earns sixpence per day more than he spends must get rich, while he who spends sixpence more than he earns must become poor .- This is a very hackneyed truth; but we shall never be done needing its repetition. Hundreds of thousands are not only poor but wretched to-day, simply because they fail to comprehend or will not heed it. We Americans are not only an extravagant but an ostentatious people. We habitually spend too much on our stomachs and our neighbor's eyes. We are continually in hotwater, not because we cannot live in comfort on our means, but because we persist in spending more than we need or can afford. Our vonti squander in extra food and drinks, in frolic and dissipation, which does them harm instead of good, the means which should be the nestegg of their future competence. When cares and children cluster about them, they grumble at their hard fortune; forgetful that they wasted the years and means which might and should have saved them from present and future poverty.

All these are very trite, homely truths. All our boys have heard them again and again; but how many have laid them to heart? assure G. G. S., and every other youth, that each may become rich if he will-that "to be or not to be" rests entirely with himself; and that his very first lesson is to distrust and shun by-paths and short cuts, and keep straight along the broad, obvious, beaten highway."

The Sherman Disunion Scheme. From the World.

The Sherman substitute for Stevens' "de claration of war" against the South passed the Senate on Sunday morning. This new scheme really contains nothing novel, but differs from the House bill in several important par-

1. In giving the power to appoint military satraps to the President, instead of to General Grant, 2. In including the so-called Blaine amendment, that is, the Reconstruction Committee's Constitutional amendment, as a part of the scheme. 3. In allowing the issuance of a habeas corpus writ. And 4. In providing a machinery of reconstruction which will make impossible for the Southern States to get back into the Union before the next Presidential election.

This last consideration is the real animus of all these bills. Both House and Senate are agreed to undo all that has been done for the ast two years in the way of restoration, and to provide a machinery which will keep the Southern States unrepresented either in Congress or the Electoral College for two years

There are contingencies enough to keep the Southern States out of the Union until doomsday, which, of course, is what Stevens & Co. have in view. We presume this new device of the devil will be rushed through the House. If delayed until Wednesday the President can kill the measure, so far as this Congress is concerned. If it is within the resources of parliamentary stratagem, we hope the conservatives in the House will fight this bill of abominations to the bitter end. Let it die the

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Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends, J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office. Philadelphia, February 2, 1867.

EMOVAL E. H. THARP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street. COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Unite

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNER Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought, January 1, 1867.

ROOFING.

1 193m



OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,
And coated with Liquid Gutta PERCHA
PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof, LEAKY
GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint,
and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE
ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as
slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with
Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense, Cost ranging
from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or
Shingle Boofs ten cents per square foot all complete,
Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the
PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA BOOFLNG COMPANY, GEORGE HOBART, OMPANY, No. 230 N. FOURTH Street

ROOFING. OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOF-ING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-

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LEANY GRAVEL BOOFS repaired with Gutta
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LEANY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid
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For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS

THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE For TIN, the ne plus ultra of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

1216m RECKLESS & EVERETT,

No. 302 GREEN Street.

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1867. -SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS
AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND ISL COMMON, 16 feet long,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

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LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
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5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
6-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
6-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
6-5 DELAWARE FLOORING.
6-6 DELAWARE FLOORING.
8-7 ELOORING.
9-7 ELOORING.
8-7 ELOORING.
9-7 ELOORING.
8-7 ELOORING.
9-7 EL

CEDAR AND CYPRESS O 1. SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
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No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867. LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

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Constantly on hand, a large and varied assertment Rutiding Lumber. 524 SLATE MANTELS

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